

Topic 2

Vehicle Information Section

Vehicle Configuration

Cargo Body Type

GVWR/GCWR

Bus Use

Hazardous Materials



Vehicle Configuration

- Record the code for the configuration of the vehicle.
- Codes 1 & 2 will only apply to vehicles that are less than 10,000 lbs. GVWR/GCWR but qualify because they are transporting hazardous materials.











VEHICLE CONFIGURATION (Enter one code from below)

- 1 - Passenger Car (only if vehicle has Hazardous Materials Placard)
- 2 - Light Truck (only if vehicle has Hazardous Materials Placard)
- 3 - Bus (seats for 9-15 people, including driver)
- 4 - Bus (seats for 16 people or more, including driver)
- 5 - Single-Unit Truck (2 axles, 6 tires)
- 6 - Single-Unit Truck (3 or more axles)
- 7 - Truck / Trailer(s) (Single-Unit Truck with Trailer(s))
- 8 - Truck / Tractor (without trailer, bobtail, or saddlemount)
- 9 - Tractor / Semi-Trailer (one trailer)
- 10 - Tractor / Doubles (two trailers)
- 11 - Tractor / Triples (three trailers)
- 99 - Other Truck > 10,000 lbs. (not listed above)



FMCSA

“Ticket Book/Visor” Card

Vehicle Configuration	
Bus (9-15 Seats, Including Driver) 	Truck/Trailer (Single-Unit Truck Pulling a Trailer) 
Bus (16 or More Seats, Including Driver) 	Truck Tractor (Bobtail) 
Single-Unit (2 Axles, 6 Tires) 	Tractor/Semi Trailer (One Trailer) 
Single-Unit (3 or More Axles) 	Truck Tractor/Double (Two Trailers) 
	Truck Tractor/Triple (Three Trailers) 
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Examples are also included on the back of the 555D.



Vehicle Configuration

- Provides information about the general size and design of the motor vehicle.
- Used to evaluate the types of motor vehicles that have the most crashes and the effectiveness of various safety counter-measures.
- **See manual Appendix for definitions and examples.**



Cargo Body Type





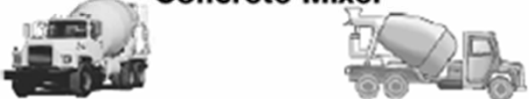











- Record the code for the cargo body of the vehicle.

CARGO BODY TYPE (Enter one code from below)	
	<input type="text"/>
0 - Not Applicable / No Cargo Body	
1 - Bus (seats for 9-15 people, including driver)	
2 - Bus (seats for 16 people or more, including driver)	
3 - Van / Enclosed Box	
4 - Cargo Tank	
5 - Flatbed	
6 - Dump	
7 - Concrete Mixer	
8 - Auto Transporter	
9 - Garbage / Refuse	
10 - Grain, Chips, Gravel	
11 - Pole	
12 - Vehicle Towing Another Motor Vehicle	
13 - Intermodal Chassis	
14 - Logging	
98 - Other Cargo Body (not listed above)	



FMCSA

“Ticket Book/Visor” Card

Cargo Body Type		
Bus (9-15 Seats, Including Driver) 	Dump 	Pole 
Bus (16 or More Seats, Including Driver) 	Concrete Mixer 	Log 
Van/Enclosed Box 	Auto Transporter 	Intermodal Chassis 
Cargo Tank 	Garbage/Refuse 	Vehicle Towing Motor Vehicle 
Flat Bed 	Grain, Chips, Gravel 	No Cargo Body 
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration		 U.S. Department of Transportation www.fmcsa.dot.gov

Examples are also included on the back of the 555D.



Cargo Body Type

- A description of the vehicle's primary cargo carrying capability
- Information is important in helping FMCSA make decisions on regulatory strategies for different types of motor vehicles.
- **See manual Appendix for definitions and examples.**



Common Questions:

Cargo Body Type: What should be used for truck/trailers with more than one valid cargo body type (e.g. – dump truck pulling a flatbed trailer)?

Answer: Use the cargo body of the power unit unless the power unit has no valid cargo body type (e.g. – pickup truck pulling a box trailer).



Vehicle Weight Definitions...

- **Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR)** means the value specified by the manufacturer as the maximum recommended loaded weight of a single motor vehicle.
- **Gross Combination Weight Rating (GCWR)** means the value specified by the manufacturer(s) as the maximum recommended loaded weight of a combination (articulated) motor vehicle. This is for truck tractors and single-unit trucks pulling a trailer(s).
- **Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW)** used for enforcement purposes means the greater of the GVWR/GCWR or the Actual Weight, whichever is higher.
- **IMPORTANT:** Since many times the actual weight of the vehicle is unknown by the police officer investigating the crash, FMCSA uses the GVWR or GCWR for consistency in crash reporting.



Common Questions:

Why use GCWR?



GVWR – Trailer = 20,000 lbs.

GVWR – Truck = 11,500 lbs.

GCWR 31,500 lbs.

- The driver of this vehicle should have a Class A CDL as the GVWR of the Trailer is greater than 10,000 lbs.
- A vehicle that is less the 10k lbs. GVWR may exceed 10k lbs. GCWR (Reporting Criteria)



GVWR

- GVWR is based on the "least" carrying weight of the axles, springs, tires, wheels and frame.
- Rating applied to each axle (Gross Axle Weight Rating – GAWR).



	KILOGRAMS	POUNDS
GVWR	20865	46000
FR. GAWR	5443	12000
2ND. GAWR	7711	17000
3RD. GAWR	7711	17000
4TH. GAWR	0	0



GVWR Location

The weight ratings, including GVWR, can be found on the certification label located on the:

- ✓ driver's door or door frame
- ✓ cab behind driver's seat
- ✓ driver-side visor



GVWR Location

Second-stage manufacturers may add an additional GVWR plate, which can be a yellow sticker located on the door frame.

DUNN, NC 28335

DATE OF MFR: MO. 5 YR. 01

INC. VEHL MFD. BY: NAVISTAR

DATE OF INC. VEHL MFR:

MO. 4 YR. 01

GVWR:

KG (40,000 LB)

GAWR-FRONT:

KG (14,000 LB)

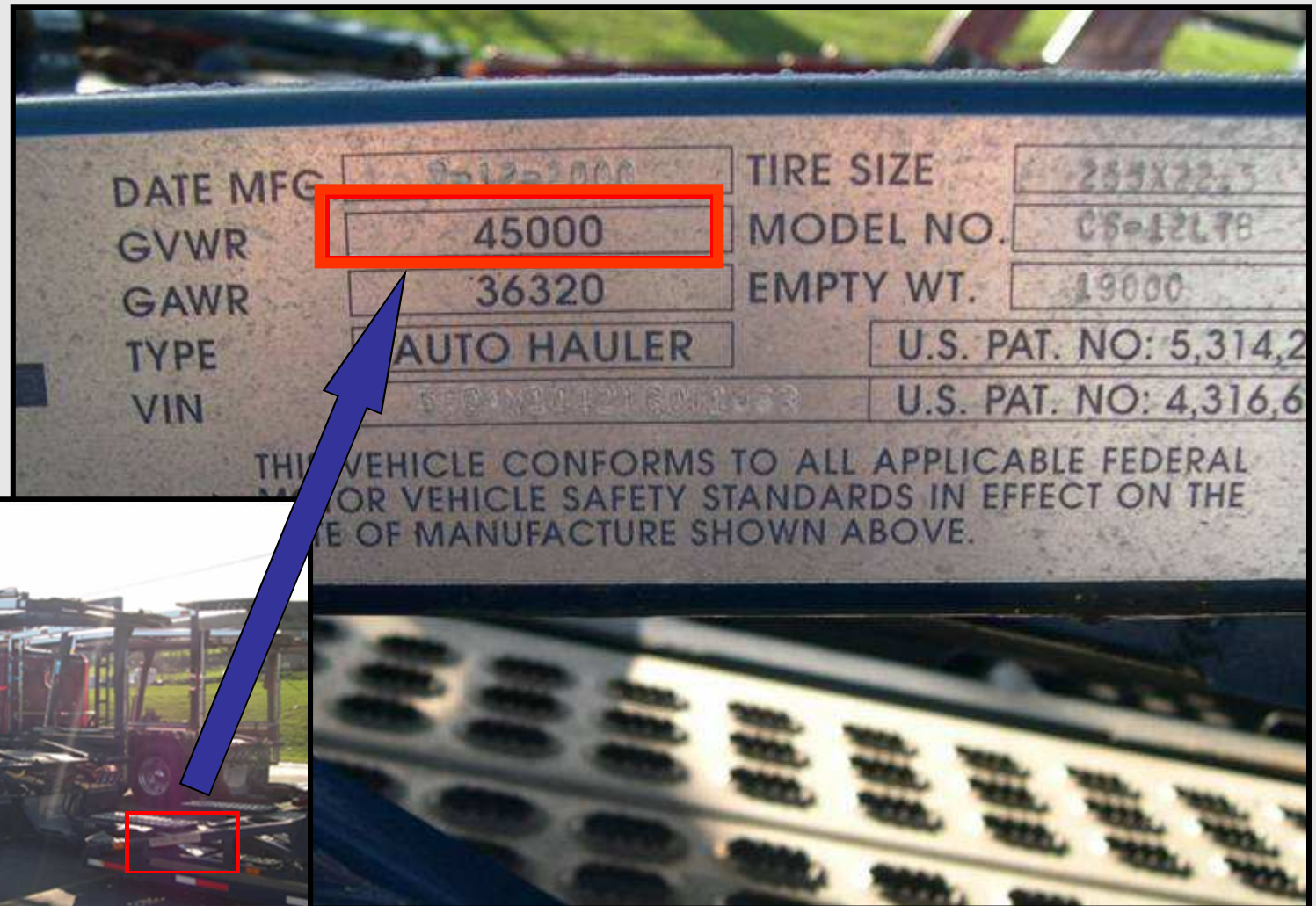
GAWR-REAR:

KG (26,000 LB)

CONFORMITY OF THE CHASSIS-CAB TO U.S.A. FEDERAL MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY STANDARDS, WHICH HAVE BEEN PREVIOUSLY FULLY CERTIFIED BY THE INCOMPLETE VEHICLE MANUFACTURER OR BY THE INTERMEDIATE VEHICLE MANUFACTURER, HAS NOT BEEN AFFECTED BY THE FINAL-STAGE MANUFACTURE. THE VEHICLE HAS BEEN COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PRIOR MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS.



GVWR Location - Trailer



Common Questions:

What about smaller trailers where the GVWR information is sometimes not available?

General Guidelines for Trailer GVWRs

- ❖ **Single axle trailers are normally rated between 3,250 and 5,000 pounds GVWR.**
- ❖ **Double axle trailers are normally rated at 7,500 pounds GVWR and above.**



CHP 555D – GVWR/GCWR

Instruction Manual

GVWR/GCWR: Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) and Gross Combination Weight Rating (GCWR) are manufacturer designated weights, not the loaded weights from the bill of lading or the scaled weight of the vehicle. GCWR is the sum of all GVWR's for each unit in a combination-unit motor vehicle and should be used when recording the weight of qualifying combination vehicles. The use of GCWR to determine selection becomes especially important when vehicles that would NOT qualify by GVWR alone are involved in crashes when pulling a trailer.

Record the applicable category for the single vehicle's gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) or combination vehicle's gross combination weight rating (GCWR). This information is found on the certification label located on the driver's door or door frame, cab behind the seat or driver-side visor. The label for trailers should be affixed to a location on the forward half of the left side.

GVWR / GCWR (Enter one code from below. Use GCWR for truck combinations)

- 1 - 10,000 lbs. or Less
- 2 - 10,001 - 26,000 lbs.
- 3 - Greater than 26,000 lbs.



CHP 555D

Bus Use

Instruction Manual

Bus Use: Indicates the specific category of passenger transport in which this vehicle is engaged. **Record the applicable bus use for this vehicle.**



Bus Use (Enter one code from below)

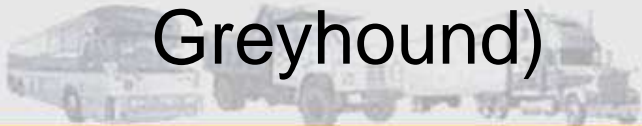
0 - Not a Bus
1 - School (Public or Private)
2 - Transit

3 - Intercity
4 - Charter
5 - Other



Bus Use Definitions

- **School (Public or Private)** – any public or private school or district, or contracted carrier operating on behalf of the entity, providing transportation for K-12 pupils.
- **Transit** – an entity providing passenger transportation over fixed, scheduled routes, within primarily urban geographical areas. (e.g. – Metro Transit Bus or Trolley on tires)
- **Intercity** – a company providing for-hire, long-distance passenger transportation between cities over fixed routes with regular schedules. (e.g. – Greyhound)



Bus Use Definitions

- **Charter** – a company providing transportation on a for-hire basis, usually round-trip service for a tour group or outing.
- **Other** – all bus operations not included in the previous categories. These include private companies providing transportation services for their own employees and others (hotel shuttles, etc.), non-governmental organizations (such as churches and non-profit groups), and non-educational units of government (such as departments of corrections).



Hazardous Materials Involvement

Hazardous Cargo....

Refers to any substance or material which has been determined to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety and property when transported in commerce.



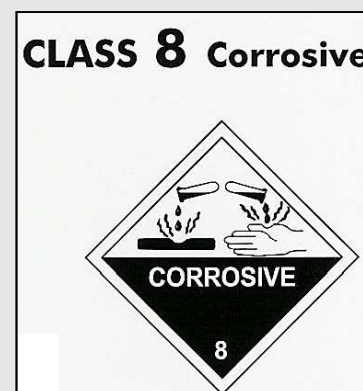
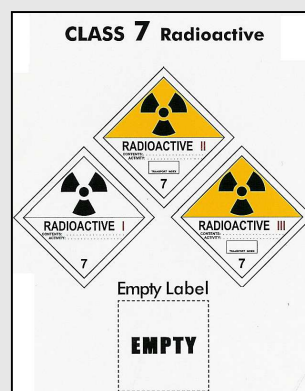
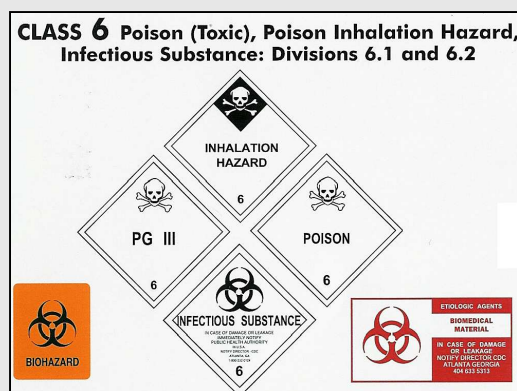
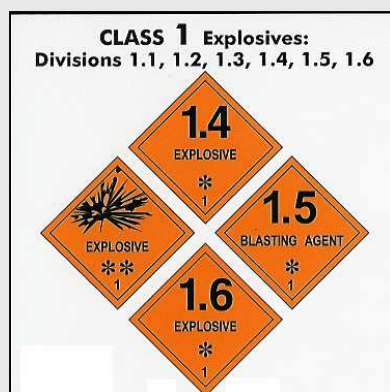
Hazardous Materials Placard

- A diamond-shaped point-on-point fixture, comprised of various colors, which should be located on all four sides of a vehicle which is carrying placarded hazardous materials.
- Hazardous Materials may be present even though no placard is displayed on the vehicle.



Hazardous Materials Placards

Nine classes of Hazardous Materials



What Vehicles Require Placards

- **Table 1** - Vehicles transporting any quantity of explosives (1.1, 1.2, 1.3), Poison Gas , Dangerous When Wet , Organic Peroxide, Poison Inhalation Hazard, Radioactive
- Even deposit of trace amounts
- Table 1 Includes Hazard Class or Divisions:
1.1, 1.2., 1.3, 2.3, 4.3, 5.2, 6.1, 7



Continued.... 65

What Vehicles Require Placards

- **Table 2** - Vehicles transporting over 1,000 lbs. of Other Explosives, Flammable Gas, Non-Flammable Gas, Flammable, Combustible, Flammable Solid, Spontaneously Combustible, Oxidizer, Organic Peroxide, Poison, Keep Away From Food, Corrosive.



Common Questions:

- Can a vehicle be required to have a hazardous cargo placard with only small or trace amounts?

YES – Table 1*

- Are there certain quantities for certain hazardous materials to have a placard?

YES if over 1,000 pounds – Table 2*

- Are vehicles with hazardous materials required to have shipping papers in the vehicle? **YES**

*** See USDOT Chart 12 – Hazardous Materials**



CHP 555D – Hazardous Materials Involvement

- Record the 4-digit placard number (UN Number) from the hazardous materials placard taken from the center of the diamond or rectangular box.
- Record the 1-digit (or 2-digit) diamond number from the bottom of the diamond placard.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVOLVEMENT	
DID THE VEHICLE HAVE A HAZ-MAT PLACARD?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
IF YES, INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FROM THE PLACARD:	
HM 4-Digit # or name from diamond or box:	1203
HM Class # from bottom of diamond:	3
Was Haz-Mat released from THIS vehicle's cargo? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVOLVEMENT	
DID THE VEHICLE HAVE A HAZ-MAT PLACARD?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
IF YES, INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FROM THE PLACARD:	
HM 4-Digit # or name from diamond or box:	Oxidizer or See Shipping Papers
HM Class # from bottom of diamond:	5.1
Was Haz-Mat released from THIS vehicle's cargo? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	



**UN Number
w/ 1-digit
HM class**



**Name w/
2-digit
number**

Shipping Papers for Hazardous Materials:

(From the USDOT Office of Hazardous Materials Safety):

All vehicles transporting hazardous materials must accurately describe and identify the hazardous materials being transported in this sequence:


- Proper shipping name (common name)
- Hazard class or division (should match the number from the bottom of the diamond)
- Material ID Number (should match the 4-digit placard number or name taken from the middle of the diamond or from the orange panel adjacent to the placard)
- Packaging Group
- Total Quantity
- Shipping papers must also accurately communicate the hazards of the materials being transported and contain an emergency response telephone number.



Shipping Papers

4-digit ID # - 1263 (Paint, including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, etc.)

1-digit Class# - 3 (Misc. Hazmat)

 BULLOCKS EXPRESS TRANSPORTATION INC. 1-800-233-4336 BEXT (SCAC) • P.O. BOX 16441 • Denver, CO 80216-0441		Delivery Receipt 7-22-97			
		FREIGHT BILL NO: 752-553268			
SHIPPER STRAWN LUMBER & SPLY 315 MAIN STRAWN KS 66839	EQUIP	ORIG	DEST	SHIPPERS NO:	DATE
	1	02	05	3003505	7/21/97
ORIG CARRIER (PRO. NO., DATE & JUNCTION)					
SHIPPER VALSPAR CORP 701 SHILOH ROAD GARLAND TX 75046	C.O.D. AMT	ORIG. CARRIER	BEXT REVENUE	BEYOND	
PIECES	DESCRIPTION		WEIGHT/LBS.	RATE	CHARGES
2 33	EMERGENCY CONTACT 800 228 5635 PAINT 3, UN1263, PO II PAINT ALL ON 1 PLT FUEL SURCHARGE WE APPRECIATE YOUR BUSINESS !!		32 1139		
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL Received above described freight in bill order except as noted					
Rec'd. By		OTW Jones		B I L L T O	
NO. PIECES	DATE DELIVERED	DELIVERY DRIVER			
35	7-23-97	HLS			
CONTINUED ON NEXT BILL					

Hazardous Material Released

Was Haz-Mat released from this vehicle's cargo?

- Fuel or oil carried by the vehicle for its own use is ***NOT*** considered cargo and should not be reported in this section.
- The intent of this question is to determine whether any of the *hazardous material* was released.



Common Questions:

If there is a situation where a vehicle is transporting more than one hazardous material by Class and/or Identification number, what do you put on the report?

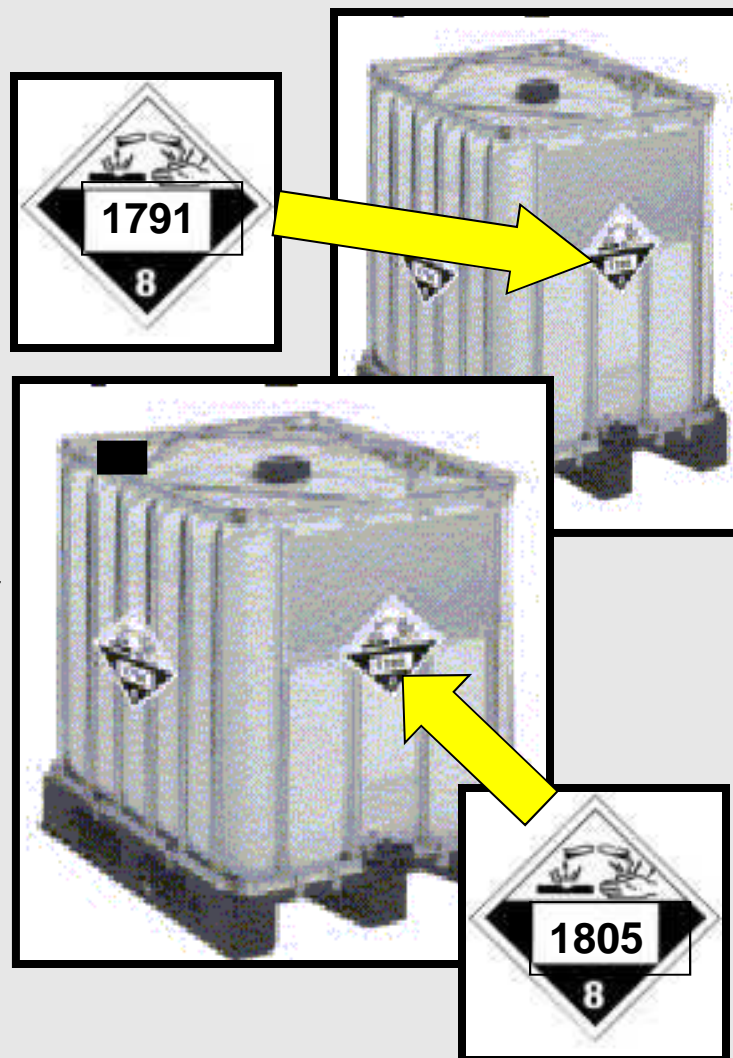
1. If there is a spill, record the information for the hazardous material released.
2. If there are hazardous materials present from Table 1 and Table 2, record the material from Table 1.
(Table 1 Includes Hazard Class or Divisions: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.3, 4.3, 5.2, 6.1, 7)
3. If there are multiple materials from the same table, record the material that is present in the greatest quantity.



Multiple Hazardous Materials Example

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVOLVEMENT	
DID THE VEHICLE HAVE A HAZ-MAT PLACARD?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
IF YES, INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FROM THE PLACARD:	
HM 4-Digit # or name from diamond or box:	1805
HM Class # from bottom of diamond:	8
Was Haz-Mat released from THIS vehicle's cargo? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

In this example, both containers hold Table #2 Corrosive materials (1791 = Hypochlorite Solution and 1805 = Phosphoric Acid). The bulk package with the Phosphoric Acid had the highest quantity, and would be recorded in the "Hazardous Material Involved" fields.



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Nine Classes of Hazardous Materials

Class 1: Explosives

Divisions: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6



Class 6: Poison (Toxic) and Poison Inhalation Hazard

Class 2: Gases

Divisions: 2.1, 2.2, 2.3



Class 7: Radioactive

Class 3: Flammable Liquid and Combustible Liquid



Class 8: Corrosive

Class 4: Flammable Solid, Spontaneously Combustible, and Dangerous When Wet

Divisions 4.1, 4.2, 4.3



Class 9: Miscellaneous

Class 5: Oxidizer and Organic Peroxide

Divisions 5.1, 5.2



Dangerous

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“Ticket Book/Visor” Card

Reporting Hazardous Materials Information

ACCURATE REPORTING SAVES LIVES

Data you collect is used to calculate risk assessment, determine response methods, and develop regulations. Vehicles carrying hazardous materials are required to carry shipping papers containing the HM Class and ID number (or name). Your Accident or Collision Report/Supplement may ask the following hazardous materials questions (exact wording will vary by State):

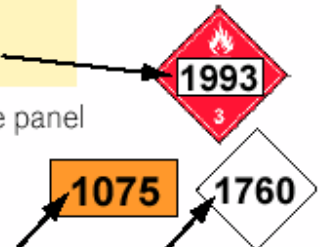
1. DOES THE VEHICLE HAVE A HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PLACARD? YES ☒ NO ☐

Placards should be on all four sides of the vehicle. For containers with bulk packages inside, if the required ID# marking is not visible, the transport vehicle must be marked on each side and each end.



2. ENTER THE FOUR-DIGIT NUMBER (OR NAME) FROM THE PLACARD 1 9 9 3

The four-digit number may be on an orange panel or a white “square-on-point” panel. If no four-digit number appears on the placard, enter the Placard Name.



3. ENTER THE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CLASS NUMBER FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE PLACARD 3

The Class Number can be a one- or two-digit number with a decimal in the middle. 5.1 It is critical for identifying and studying various types of hazardous materials involved in traffic crashes.



4. WAS HAZARDOUS CARGO RELEASED?

YES ☒ NO ☐

The intent of this question is to determine whether any of the placarded material was released or escaped from its transport container into the environment. Fuel or oil carried by the vehicle for its own use is NOT considered cargo and should not be reported in this section.

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